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theson, then Chief Engineer of the Caledonian Railway. Afterwards he was resident in India, for Burn and Co. on the waterworks at Moulmein, and finally, before coming to Saskatoon, he was with the Transcontinental at Quebec in architectural work.

Mr. Crockart received his Architectural training in Stirling and at Glasgow School of Architecture, and then with Mr. C. R. Ashbee, F.R.I.B.A., of London, England. On reaching Canada, Mr. Crockart was with the well known architectural firm of Mrssrs. Saxe and Archibald, Montreal.

The firm have acted as Supervising Architects on the Saskatoon Mill, Emmanuel College, Cockshutt Warehouse and the Dominion, Royal, Hamilton, Union and Montreal Banks. They were designing Architects and Engineers on the Municipal Power House, Saskatoon, amongst other contracts they are now engaged upon are the Drinkle and Wilson blocks on Third Avenue, the North West Mounted Police Barracks and a number of Warehouses, Clubhouses, Residences, etc.

CEMENT-MAKING MATERIAL

A barrel of Portland cement will consume, in its manufacture, about 450 pounds of limestone and 150 pounds of clay or shale. A plant making 1,000 barrels a day will therefore use, in the course of an ordinary year, about 66,000 tons of limestone and 22,000 of clay or shale. Assuming average density for these materials, a 1,000-barrel plant will use up almost 1,000,000 cubic feet of limestone a year, together with 250,000 cubic feet of shale.

As the investment in plant is heavy, it would be folly to locate a cement plant, under ordinary circumstances, at a point where less than 20 years' supply of raw materials is in sight. A thousand-barrel plant, therefore, should have 20,000,000 cubic feet of limestone and 5,000,000 cubic feet of clay or shale on its properties.—From a Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey.

WHAT AN ACRE MEANS

One occasionally hears such an expression as this: "The barn stood about two acres in from the road." This, of course, is incorrect, for an acre is a unit of area, not of distance. The term is often very carelessly applied too, even by those who know its meaning; and perhaps to the majority of people it conveys no very definite idea.

The following data, therefore, regarding an acre, may be found helpful on occasion:

An acre contains 4,840 sq. yds.; so that a square piece of land measuring 70 yds. on each side is just a little more than an acre.

Or,

10 yards wide by 484 yards long is one acre.

20 yards wide by 242 yards long is one acre.

40 yards wide by 121 yards long is one acre.

80 yards wide by 60½ yards long is one acre.

70 yards wide by 69 1-7 yards long is one acre.

60 yards wide by 80½ yards long is one acre.

Putting it another way, an acre contains 43,560 sq. ft. Or,

440 feet by 99 feet—one acre.

240 feet by 181½ feet—one acre.

220 feet by 198 feet—one acre.

110 feet by 396 feet—one acre.—"Concrete World."

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

Toronto is discussing the high building question; it had a speaker from New York the other day, Lawson Purdy, to give his advice. He was strongly against skyscrapers, not as a matter of esthetics, but for business reasons. None of the later ones in New York, he said, are paying; they are "monuments, advertisements, or failures." Also by limiting the number of buildings, they reduce the value of adjacent properties. New York, he said, is behind European cities in adopting protective measures. "We have ruined the appearance of the city and impaired the health of its citizens, only to reduce the number of its suitable office buildings." And in some streets the congestion has become so great that employers are considering the advisability of arranging different hours for their employees to take luncheon. Manhattan he thought beyond remedy, though there might be a chance for outlying boroughs. Such plain speaking should encourage other cities in a firm resistance to the insidious encroachments of the skyscrapers.—Citizens' Bulletin.